"All persons of the rank hereinafter named, who are now on the military pension roll of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to, and receive, for disabilities of the was about moving to the Peninsula. The continued from first page.) "All persons of the rank hereinafter named, who are now on the military pension roll of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to, and receive, for disabilities of the was about moving to the Peninsula. The continued from first page.) "All persons of the rank hereinafter named, who are now on the military pension roll of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to, and receive, for disabilities of the was about moving to the Peninsula. The page of the passage of this act, be entitled to, and receive, for disabilities of the was about moving to the Peninsula. The page of the passage of this act, be entitled to, and receive, for disabilities of the was about moving to the Peninsula. The page of the passage of this act, be entitled to, and receive, for disabilities of the was about moving to the Peninsula. The page of the passage of this act, be entitled to, and receive, for disabilities of the was about moving to the Peninsula. The page of the page of this act, be entitled to, and receive, for disabilities of the was about moving to the Peninsula.

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OBSCURE DISEASES. decision rendered June 29, 1897, (9 States." of a candid and impartial person that a pensionable disability from some obscure cause (such as rheumatism, neuralgia, myalgia, or angina pectoris) exists, although no charginal pieces (such as the subdivision of section 4693, R. S.

WAR VESSELS. though no physical signs of it can be dis-covered by the examining surgeons, pension should be allowed at a rate proportionate to the degree of disability proved."

SOUNDNESS PRIOR TO ENLISTMENT.

The pension appropriation act of March 3, 1885, contains the following provision, which is still in force: "Provided, That all applicants for pension shall be presumed to have had no disability at the time of enlistment; but such presumption may be rebutted."

by the owners, though commanded by a United States officer. A tug acting as dispatch boat attached to the flagship of a squadron has been held a "war vessel."

LINE OF DUTY. By joint resolution, April 12, 1866,

March 3, 1865, entitled 'An act to ance the several acts heretofore passed to protie for the enrolling and calling out the vide for the enrolling and for other purposes,' (section 2757, Revised Statutes), which is as follows:

"Sec. 2757. The revenue cutters shall, while actually in service under military ment." orders, not at the time on furlough or leave of absence, nor engaged in any unlaw- act of April 18, 1814 (Section 4741, Re-

dier or sailor is in line of duty whenever present at his proper place, ready for such duty as may be required of him, engaged in no act in violation of regulations or the orders of his superior officers, and guilty of no fault or negligence. Thus, soldiers injured while engaged in athletic sports and bathing, are regarded as in line of duty.

A soldier, captured while absent on a furlough given for personal reasons, or while absent without permission outside

while absent without permission outside the lines (but having no intention to desert), and who contracted disability while held as a prisoner of war, is regarded as having contracted the same in line of duty. Under some circumstances a soldier incurring disability while absent with permission, as, when hunting, and without regarded as in line of duty. Section 4700, Revised Statutes, based on the acts of July 6, 1866, and March

to hold that while they were thus dispersed they are not to be regarded as in line of

ENLISTMENT.

There must be an official record in the War Department of the enlistment, in order to render the clause "whether regularly mustered or not" (first subdivision, section 4693, R. S.) of any avail. In only exceptional instances, if any, are there any records of enlistments before March 3 1863 when the recruit was never actual; 3, 1863, when the recruit was never actually mustered into the United States service. Under the act of March 3, 1863, the Federal Government assumed entire charge of the recruiting machinery formerly con-trolled by State authorities; U. S. Provost Marshals, enrolling officers, etc., being appointed in each Congressional district.

TERMINATION OF SERVICE.

"The period of service of all persons entitled to the benefits of the pension laws. may become entitled to a pension, shall be construed to extend to the time of disbanding the organization to which such persons belonged, or until their actual discharge for other cause than the expiration of the service of such organization." (Section 4701, Revised Statutes; act of June 6, 1866, and March 3, 1873.)

COLORED SOLDIERS, FORMERLY SLAVES.

"All colored persons who enlisted in the Army during the war of the rebellion, and der any law." who are now prohibited from receiving bounty and pension on account of being of March 3, 1891, as follows:

"And, provided further, That hereafter no pension shall be allowed or paid to ing, as to bounty and pension, as though act of March 3, 1873.)

STATE MILITIA.

In addition to their legislation now embodied in the first and third subdivi-sions of section 4693, Revised Statutes, already quoted the Missouri Home organized in the Spring of Home Guards, organized in the spring of 1861 for the defense of the State, and that were called out and actually served in the field under proper authority and in a regular military capacity, are especially provided for by the act of March 25, 1862. This act declares that all officers and enlisted men who, previous to its date, were "actually employed in the military service of the United States, whether mustered into actual service or not, when their services were accepted and actually em-ployed" by the Generals commanding the military department of which Missouri was a part, should be entitled to pension for disability incurred in the line of duty while in such service. The Home Guards entitled to be so recognized were ascer-tained through the Hawkins Taylor Commission, so-called, appointed in March 1863, by authority of the joint resolu-tion of Congress dated July 12, 1862, and which rendered a report in September,

The "Missouri State Militia," for three years' service in the Winter of 1861-'2 under the authority of Genera Order No. 96 of the War Department order No. 180 of the War Department, dated Nov. 7, 1861, and the "provisional regiments" organized early in 1863 from the Enrolled Missouri Militia, are specially provided for by section 4722. Revised Statutes, embodying the act of March 3, 1873, as follows:

"Sec. 4722. The provisions of this Title Ithe general pension law: see section 4692 R. S. are extended to the officers and privates of the Missouri State Militia, and the provisional Missouri Militia, disabled by reason of injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty while such militia was converting with United ease contracted in the line of duty while such militia was co-operating with United States forces, and the widow or children of any such person, dying of injury received or disease contracted under the circumstances herein set forth, shall be entitled to the benefits of this Title. But the pensions on account of such militia shall not commence prior to the 3d day of March 1873."

The Missouri Militia organized in the

"When the evidence presented by a claimant is sufficient to satisfy the mind of a candid and impartial parameters of a candid and impartial parameters."

I so the summent that State militia cooperated with United States troops and was under the command of United States officers; it must have been called interest. It is not sufficient that State militia co-

> "War Vessels," within the meaning of the second subdivision of section 4693, Revised Statutes, are vessels, owned or leased, and manned by the Government, and, in general, armed for offensive and defensive purposes. Transports, supply-ships, tugs, and the like, are not as a rule included; nor are chartered vessels manned y the owners, though commanded by a

REVENUE SERVICE. During the war of the rebellion, as well as the Mexican and 1812 wars, revenue Congress declared—
"That the true intent and meaning of the words 'or in the line of duty' used in the fourth section of the act approved March 3, 1865, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the envalling and calling out the control and pay of the Navy Department in co-operation with and practically a part of the naval forces, in accordance with the act of March 2, 1799, (section 2757, Revised Statutes), which

requires that the benefit of the provision of the said section shall be extended to any enlisted man or other person entitled by law to bounty who has been or may be discharged by reason of a wound received while actually in service under military ment."

Sec. 2757. The revenue cutters shall, whenever the President so directs, cooperate with the Navy, during which time they shall be under direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the expense thereof shall be defrayed by the Navy Department." Such service was made pensionable by

ful or unauthorized act or pursuit."

Though the above was in relation to a provision for the payment of bounty to contain soldiers discharged the garrier by certain soldiers discharged the service by reason of wounds received "in line of duty," it is a clear legislative expression of the discharge of their duty while co-operating with the Navy by order of the of much value in the determination of pensionable line of duty.

It seems now to be settled that a soldier or sailor is in line of duty whenever present at his proper place, ready for such duty as may be required of him, engaged in no act in violation of regulations and restrictions as are provided by law for the officers and seamen of the Navy."

It is held not sufficient to confer pension title on officers and men of the Revenue Marine.

The act of May 28, 1896, provides that

"Any Master, mate, pilot, or engineer of steam vessels licensed under Title 52 of the Revised Statutes, is wounded or killed while performing duties under the United Section 4700, Revised Statutes, based on the acts of July 6, 1868, and March on the acts of July 7, 1868, and March on the acts of July 7, 1868, and March on the acts of July 7, 1868, and March on the acts of July 7, 1868, and March on the acts of July 7, 1868, and March on the acts of July 7, 1868, and March on the acts of July 7, 1869, and March on the acts of July 7, 1869, and March on the acts of July 7, 1869, and March on the acts of July 7, 1869, and March on the acts of July 7, 1869, and March on the acts of July 7, 1869, and March on the acts of July 7, 1869, and March on the acts of July 7, 1869, and March on the acts of July 7, 1869, and the acts of July 7, 1869, and March on the acts of July 7, 1869,

time borne on the books of some ship or other vessel of the United States, at sea or n harbor, actually in commission, or was

same footing with other enlisted men as regards pensions.

PERSONS ON ACTIVE OR RETIRED LISTS.
Section 4724, Revised Statutes (act of April 30, 1844), is as follows:
"Sec. 4724. No person in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall draw both a pension as an invalid and the pay of his rank or station in the service, unless the disability for which the pension was grant-ed be such as to occasion his employment in a lower grade, or in the civil branch

of the service." The act of Aug. 29, 1890, amends the above as follows:
"Sec. 2. Hereafter no officer of the Ar my, Navy, or Marine Corps on the retired list shall draw or receive any pension un-A further amendment is made by the act

they had not been slaves at the date of private in the Army, Navy, or Marine their enlistment." (Section 4723, R. S.; Corps of the United States, either on the (Section 4723, R. S.; Corps of the United States, either on the That the bullet he has fired was the active or retired list." NEZ PERCES INDIAN WAR.

The act of March 3, 1881, extends the provisions of the general law to the volun-teers who joined the United States forces in Montana during the Nez Perces Indian War in 1877, and were wounded or other-wise disabled in such service; and to the heirs of such as were killed. TOTAL DISABILITY RATES. The act of April 24, 1816, marks the

PENSION BLANKS.

Official Forms for Use of Attorney

and Agents at Low Prices. We are prepared to furnish the follow

ng blank forms upon application: 1. Declaration for Invalid Pension, Act of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1900. 2. Declaration for Guardian of Children Under 16 Years of Age. 3. Declaration for Original Pension o

4. Declaration for Restoration to th

5. Power of Attorney. 6. Articles of Agreement.

7. Declaration for Increase of Invalid 8. Declaration for Original Invalid Pension, under Act of July 14, 1862.

9. Declaration for Dependent Mother's Pension, Act of June 27, 1890. 10. Declaration for Dependent Father's Pension, Act of June 27, 1890. 11. Power of Attorney and Articles of greement combined. 12. Declaration for a Rerating of an In

13. Declaration for Increase of Invalid Pension, Act of June 27, 1890, and May 9

14. Declaration for Widow's Claim for Pension, Act of June 27, 1890, and May 9, For there ain't no questions, comrades, that was the man I killed!"

Large General Affidavits. Small General Affidavits, Physician's Affidavits. 18. Accrued Widows.

In ordering please order by number.

commencement of the abolition of half-pay ARMY OF THE PUTOMAC.

of those to which they are now entitled, to wit: a First Lieutenant, \$17; a Second Lieutenant, \$15; a Third Lieutenant, \$14; Lieutenant, \$15; a Third Lieutenant, \$12; an Ensign, \$13, and a non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, \$3 per month; and for disabilities of a degree less than the highest, a sum proportionably less."

The rates for "total" disability in accordance with rank, as well as the other rates enumerated, relate only to disability of proven service origin, and not to disof proven service origin, and not to disability under the act of June 27, 1890 As specified by the act of July 14, 1862. and various amendments, all substantially embodied in section 4965, Revised Statutes, they are as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel and all officers of higher rank in the Marine Corps, Captain and all officers of higher rank, Commander, Sur-geon, Paymaster, and Chief Engi-neer, respectively ranking with Commander by law, Lieutenant-Commander, Lieutenant com-manding, and Master command-ing in the payed corrige. ing, in the naval service......\$30.00 Major in the Marine Corps, Lieu-

tenant, Surgeon, Paymaster, and Chief Engineer, respectively rank-ing with Lieutenant by law, Passed Assistant Surgeon in the or Lieutenant of the junior grade, Assistant Surgeon, Assistant Paymaster, and Chaplain in the

service and in the Marine Corps, Acting Assistant or Contract Surgeon, and Deputy Provost-Mar-Second Lieutenant in the military

second Lieutenant in the mintary service and in the Marine Corps, First Assistant Engineer, En-sign, and pilot in the naval serv-ice, and Enrolling officer.... Cadet Midshipman, Passed Midship-man, Midshipman, or Ensigns of the junior grade, clerks of Admirals and Paymasters, and of other officers commanding vessels, Second and Third Assistant Engineers, Master's Mate, and all warrant officers in the naval For all other persons whose rank or office is not mentioned above.

JUNIOR ENGINEER OFFICERS IN THE NAVY. An act of March 3, 1877, provides that from and after that date the pension for "total disability of passed assistant engi-neers, assistant engineers and cadet en-

the person commissioned was not disabled for military duty; and that he did not willis that it represents science displacing and that for some years past you have refully neglect or refuse to be mustered." sciolism, the untutored enthusiasm of a son; or, if in the naval service, was at the time horne on the books of some ship or Under various enactments since 1866. officers may under some circumstances be mustered or re-mustered under their commissions, thus entitling them to a higher rate of pension in many instances.

Nation unused to war, taught by a bitter ceived and were not awarded as high a experience to yield itself to the cunning that the commissions, thus entitling them to a higher not calls "the glory of the soldier and the claim for re-rating. Claims for increase rate of pension in many instances. THE DIVISIBLE \$18.

With the act of July 4, 1864, which inaugurated the system of special rates for certain specific disabilities, the "total" disto sick furlough (and veteran furlough), have no application to claims in which the alleged disability was incurred in service since July 27, 1868.

The War Department regarding the city of Washington as a "post," general service men who were on clerical duty in the War Department are now held to be on the same footing with other enlisted men as certain ratings above enumerated. lose their original character as ratings for total disability for the performance of manual labor. The act of July 6, 1866, especially provided a rating of \$20 for those "so disabled as to be incapacitated degree, because they had ready to hand certain ratings above enumerated. (To be continued.)

> HOW I KILLED A FOURTH KENTUCKY CAV-ALRYMAN.

I was thinking as I sat here of the bat tles that I've fought, Of the sufferin' and the slaughterthe sudden, awful thought Came o'er me that I'd taken, very likely, scores of lives— Taken fathers from their children, taken husbands from their wives-

While mad with heat of battle I was pumping reeking lead. Not knowing, no, not caring, where the bullet found its bed. Now, all the people ask us if we really For a fact, that while a-fighting we have ever killed a foe, But it's rare you find a soldier seen in heat of strife

But now, I'm going to tell you, though hate to, boys, I swan, I know I've done my murder; the I know I've killed my man. 'Twas when we got our rapping at fight of Rodgers Run; I was running hard as any-yes, I threw away my gun And the rest of my equipments, and pro-ceeded, friends, to steer Just as fast as legs would let me for pro-

to take a life.

blame galoot

tection at the rear. "I was quite a rapid sprinter, 'bout as fast as you will find, But I couldn't shake that Johnny, who came running on behind. For he had the Fourth Kentucky straddle and was sort of razor-backed, nothing special busted, I was spoke for, for a fact! He was hanging to his rifle, but he didn' try to shoot, He saw he had me solid, but I gave th

"A standard mile of footrace and made im do his best, When I stepped upon a pebble and gave myself a rest, And the tumble sort of stunned me, so laid there quite a spell, Expecting he would grab me while harking for the rebel yell. But things stayed calm and quiet, so looked—he lay there sprawled 'Bout a dozen yards behind me! and

looked so queer, I crawled "Slowly back to reconnoiter, got where could see his head, his face was black's a stove pip Heart failure! He was dead. stood and wept above him, stirred dear comrades, to the depth. the awful, awful sorrow for th man I'd run to death.

my conscience has always troubled

me, and my heart with grief is filled.

A RELIABLE HEART CURE Alice A. Wetmore, Box 67, Norwich, Conn.,

write her, she will, without charge, direct them to the perfect home cure she used.

Reunion of the 180th Ohio.

The 19th Reunion of the 180th Ohio was held at Delphos, O., Oct. 7, when a good time was enjoyed in the usual ways of the veterans at Reunions. The delegation from Harrod had its drum corps along, and added much to the stir of yeteran blood. The new officers are: Pres., Capt. B. A. Holland: Pirst V. P., Harvey Rumbaugh; Second V. P., F. I. Davis; Chaplain, Moses McGinnis; Aas' Chaplain, Henry Howell:

Sec. and Treas., T. W. Dobbins.

my army," said Gen. Lee, at the time he surrendered its remnant at Appomattox of the time he surrendered its remnant at Appomattox Courthouse—"Il could always rely on my army," said Gen. Lee, at the time he surrendered its remnant at Appomattox of the person paying or responsive from the illustration of the 180th Ohio.

The 19th Reunion of the 180th Ohio was held at Delphos, O., Oct. 7, when a good time was enjoyed in the usual ways of the veterans at Reunions. The delegation from Harrod had its drum corps along, and added much to the stir of yeteran blood. The new officers are: Pres., Capt. B. A. Holland: Pirst V. P., Harvey Rumbaugh; Second V. P., F. I. Davis; Chaplain, Moses McGinnis; Aas' Chaplain, Henry Howell:

Second Y. P., F. I. Davis; Chaplain, Moses McGinnis; Aas' Chaplain, Henry Howell:

(To be continued.)

The time to the person paying or responsion can be made except to the person paying or responsion on many in paying or responsion on the except to the expenses of last illness and burial; the pensioner having left insufficient assets to cover such expenses. If an immate of the Government Hospital for the Secretal Pres. The pensioner having left insufficient assets to cover such expenses on the will set in the service and the for the expenses on head of the Covernment Hospital for the pensioner having left insufficient assets to cover such expenses of the linsufficient assets to cover such expenses of the linsufficient assets to cover such expenses of the li Summer and Fall of 1861 for six months service, the Enrolled Missouri Militia organized in the Summer of 1862, the provisional companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia organized in the Summer of 1864, and the Missouri Militia organized in the Summer of 1864, and the Missouri Militia organized in 1865, were purely State troops and pensionable only under the third subdivision of section 46°3, Revised Statutes.

All State militia called into service by the Pensions, and are printed ou good paper. They will be sent by mail to any address, postpaid, at the rate of 10 cents per dozen, 65 tents for 100, or \$5 per 1,000 assorted. Lots of 1,000 or more by express.

We now have all the above blanks in steek, and orders will be alled the day they are received.

The Mational according to the write her, she will, without charge, distance of the 180th Ohio.

They will be sent by mail to any address, postpaid, at the rate of 10 cents per dozen, 65 tents for 100, or \$5 per 1,000 assorted. Lots of 1,000 or more by express.

We now have all the above blanks in steek, and orders will be alled the day they are received.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, McGinnis; Ass't Chaplain, Henry How Sec. and Treas, T. W. Dobbins.

(Continued from first page.) tomac into four corps, and assigned to their command men whom Gen. McClellan would not have chosen; whereas, had he created corps at first, he might have made

ORGANIZING THE ARTILLERY.

teries of six guns (never less than four guns, and the guns of each battery to be of uniform caliber): (10) and these were assigned to divisions, not to brigades, in the proportion of four batteries to each division; one of which was to be a battery of Regulars, and the Captain of the Regular battery was in each content of the proportion of the large of the large of the proportion of the large of the proportion of the large of the large of the large of the larg Regular battery was in each case ap-pointed commandant of the artillery of Subscriber, Selingsgrove, 1 the division. In addition, it was determined to create an artillery reserve of a hundred guns and a siege-train of 50 pieces. rate for a condition requiring "regular This work was pushed forward with so and personal aid and attendance of anmuch energy, that whereas, when Gen.

McClellan took command of the army, the entire artillery establishment consisted of nine imperfectly-equipped batteries of 30 may be circumstances under which the guns, before it took the field this service pensioner would be regarded as guilty of had reached the colossal proportions of 92 batteries of 520 guns, served by 12,500 men, and in full readiness for active field-20.00 men, and in full readiness for active field-duty. (11)

THE ENGINEER CORPS. With equal energy the formation of the engineer establishment was entered upon; and this included not only the training of engineer companies and the Corps of and this included not only the training of engineer companies and the Corps of Topographical Engineers, but the organization of engineer and bridge-trains and equipage adequate for an army of first-class proportions. At the same time, the class proportions. At the same time, the entire system of the defenses of Washington, both for the northern and southern side of the Potomac, was planned and carried into execution.(12) Washington, in fact, assumed the aspect of a fortified capital, with a system of defenses so for-midable that the enemy at no time through out the war attempted seriously to assail that city.(13)

A GRAND ARMY EVOLVED. Such is but a faint setting forth of the manifold activities evoked and directed towards the creation of the Army of the Potomac by its new commander. It was a season of faithful, fruitful work, amid neers, assistant engineers and cade:

gineers in the naval service, respectively, shall be the same as the pensions allowed to officers of the line in the naval service was the work of organization pushed forward, that whereas Gen. McClellan in the naval service ward, that whereas Gen. McClellan in the naval service ward, that whereas Gen. McClellan in the naval service ward, that whereas Gen. ward, that whereas Gen. McClellan in July came into command of a collection of raw, dispirited, and disorganized regiments, without Commissariat or Quartermaster Departments, and unfitted either to march or fight, he had around him at the end of three months 100,000 men, trained and disciplined, organized and condition is such that if she had not remarried she could obtain pension under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900.

The pension under the act of March 3, 1901, provided her financial condition is such that if she had not remarried she could obtain pension under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the location of the pension under the act of May 9, 1900.

The pension under the act of March 3, 1901, provided her financial condition is such that if she had not remarried she could obtain pension under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the location of the pension under the act of May 9, 1900.

The pension under the act of March 3, 1901, provided her financial condition is such that if she had not remarried she could obtain pension under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the location of a collection of the pension under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the location of a collection of the pension under the act of May 9, 1900.

South that if she had not remarried she could obtain pension under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the location is such that if she had not remarried she could obtain pension under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the location of a collection of all sizes, which can be purchased very changes of a collection of all sizes, which can be purchased very changes. Ind., 1901, was elected President; Jacob Nicodemus, Logansport, Treasurer; H. E. Butter, Fullon, Secretary. Next Reunion prices of land, character of solis, etc., write to march or fill sizes of all sizes, which can be purchased very character. Ind., 1901, was elected President; Jacob Nicodemus, Logansport, Treasurer; H. E. Butter, Fullon, Secretary. Next Reunion prices of as, when hunting, and without improper conduct on his part, is as in line of duty.

1 4700, Revised Statutes, based diers and sailors serving in the Army and sailors serving in the Section 4696, Revised Statutes (act of July 14, 1862, and amendments), is as sailors serving in the Army and sailors serving in the Section 4696, Revised Statutes (act of July 14, 1862, and amendments), is as sailors serving in the Army and sailors serving in the Section 4696. Every commissioned officer to march or fight, he had around him at the Sailors serving in the Section 4696. follows:

"Sec. 4696. Every commissioned officer of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall receive such and only such pension as is provided in the pension as is trained and disciplined, organized and signed under the general state of the pension as is trained and disciplined, organized and signed under the general state of the pension as is trained and disciplined, organized and signed under the general state of the pension as is trained and disciplined, organized and signed under the general state of the pension as is the pensi

is manifest that what gives it significance Nation unused to war, taught by a bitter strength of armies."(15) If the Army of the Potomac afterwards performed deeds worthy to live in history, it is in no small degree due to the fact that the groundin that early period of stern tutelage, when it learnt the apprenticeship of war.

If the Army of the soldier and the strength of the Army of the Potomac afterwards performed deeds and re-rating are commonly setled within a year after filing, if there is no complication in the case. Claims for increase and re-rating are commonly setled within a year after filing, if there is no complication in the case. Claims for increase and re-rating are commonly setled within a year after filing, if there is no complication in the case. Claims for increase and re-rating are commonly setled within a year after filing, if there is no complication in the case. Claims for increase and re-rating are commonly setled within a year after filing, if there is no complication in the case. Claims for increase and re-rating are commonly setled within a year after filing, if there is no complication in the case. Claims for increase and re-rating are commonly setled within a year after filing, if there is no complication in the case. Claims for increase and re-rating are commonly setled within a year after filing, if there is no complication in the case. Claims for increase and re-rating are commonly setled within a year after filing, if there is no complication in the case. Claims for increase and re-rating are commonly setled within a year after filing, if there is no complication in the case. results than he, it was, again, in no small degree, because they had ready to hand the perfect instrument which he had fash-

(8) Gen. Hooker cannot be regarded as a partisan of Gen. McClellan, yet I have of June 27, 1890. Of course, the date of her marriage will not affect her title to been impossible for Gen. McClellan to dian's death was due to the service and have succeeded with such corps command ers as he had on the Peninsula.

(0) The duty of organizing this arm was confided to Maj. (afterwards Brig.-Gen.) Barry, Chief of Artillery. (10) "It was decided that the proportion of rifled guns should be one-third, and of smoothbores two-thirds—that the rifled guns should be restricted to the system of the United States Ordnance Department and of Parrott, and the smoothbores to be exclusively the light 12-pounder or Napoleon gun."—Barry: Report of Artil-

lery Operations, p. 106.
(11) Report of the Engineer and Artil lery Operations of the Army of the Po-tomac, pp. 106-109. (12) These works were planned and exe-

cuted by Maj. (afterwards Maj.-Gen.) Barnard, Chief Engineer of the Army of the

Potomac. (13) The theory of the system of defenses of Washington is that upon which the works of Torres Vedras were based.

I. P., Bourbor branches of the No. the occupation of commanding points within cannon-rapge of each other by field forts, the fire of which shall sweep all the approaches, a connection being formed by infantry parapets easily improvised. The line, as it encircles the Capital on both sides of the Potomac, has a development of 33 miles. As to the value of this system of defenses for the safeguard of Washington, that is a vast, complex, and difficult question, not to be en-tered on here. It has been very severely criticized by Col. Lecomte in his work, "Campagne de Virginie et de Maryland en 1862;" and to these animadversions a warm rejoinder has been made by Gen. Barnard in "The Peninsular Campaign and its Antecedents."

(14) History will not refuse to affirm of this work the judgment pronounced by Gen. McClellan himself: "The creation of such an army in so short a time from seems to be no explanation for the appearnothing, will hereafter be regarded as one of the highest glories of the Administration and the Nation.'

(15) "It is military discipline that is the glory of the soldier and the strength of armies, for it is the foremost act of its devotion, and the most assured pledge of also covers cases where the widow was victory (le plus grand acte de son devouement et le gage le plus assure de la own application. A net income, exceeding victorie). It is by it that all wills unite \$250 per annum, from sources other than in one, and all partial forces conspire to-wards one end." Carnot: De la Defense restoration of pension under the law. des Places Fortes, p. 505. (16) "Had there been no McClellan," I have often heard Gen. Meade say, "there could have been no Grant; for the army made no essential improvement under any of his successors. It was compton throughout the war, to ascribe a high degree of discipling to the Confederate army — even higher than that of the Army of the Potomac. But the revelations of the confederate army of the degree of the confederate army of the protomac. But the revelations of the confederate army of the protomac. But the revelations of the confederate army of the protomac. But the revelations of the confederate army of the protomac. But the revelations of the confederate army of the protomac. But the revelations of the confederate army of the protomac. But the revelations of the confederate army of the protomac. But the revelations of the confederate army of the protomac that the protomac the p actual condition of that army since the close of the way do not justify this assertion. On the contrary, they show that the discipline of the Army of Northern Virginia was never equal to that of the Army of the Potomac, though in fire and elan it was superior. "I could always rely on Alice A. Wetmore, Box 67, Norwich, Conn., was superior. "I could always rely on says if any sufferer from Heart Disease will my army," said Gen. Lee, at the time he

PENSION POINTERS.

Inquiries Answered and Suggestions Made.

J. H. K., Dover, N. H.—It is impracti-cable to give the docket number of the latest appealed pension claim. The Board It next became necessary to create adequate artillery and engineer establishments, to organize the cavalry arm, and to provide for the administrative service of the Quartermaster, Ordnance, Commissary, and Medical Departments.

The task of forming an artillery establishment was facilitated by the fact that the country possessed in the Regular service a body of accomplished and energetic artillery officers. (9) As a basis of organization it was decided to form field-batteries of six guns (never less than four

Subscriber, Selingsgrove, Pa.-From

cess of \$250 per year from sources other than her own labor would not be entitled to pension under the act of June 27, 1890.

D. C. L., Milton, W. Va.—No law has been enacted allowing a free truss for cases of hernia not originating in the military or naval service and line of duty.

The law in force reletes only to hernia.

incurred in the service.
G. W. R., Trenton, N. J.—The widow being deceased, can obtain restoration of

are receiving less than you should receive ceived and were not awarded as high a J. R. R., Central City, Neb.—The widow and the soldier having been di-vorced from their first marriage, the widow's rights under the act of June 27 1890, are determined by the date of her second marriage to the soldier. The second marriage being since June 26, 1890, she is not entitled to pension under the act pension under the general law, if the sol-dier's death was due to the service and line of duty. See reply to G. W. R.

A. C., De Land, Fla.-Three-years vol unteers enlisted before July 22, 1861, and discharged before two years' service to accept promotion to the grade of commissioned officer, are entitled to \$100 bounty under the act of July 20, 1888. It appears that you did not enlist until after

July 22, 1861. J. D., North Judson, Ind.—Probably your old claim under the general law lies unsettled one way or the other because you have not furnished evidence called for The fact that the claim has not been re jected by the Pension Bureau would prob ably operate unfavorably to any effort you might make to seeure a pension in excess of \$12 per month by special act of Congress. You would better consult your attorney as to what can be done with your I. P., Bourbon, Ind .- There

branches of the National Multary Home near Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Leavenworth, Kans.; San Monica, Cal.; Hot Springs, S. D., and one recently opened at Johnson City, Tenn. It is not necessary that the soldier be a citizen of the State in which the branch i located to be eligible to admission thereto. Probably citizenship would be required to enter one of the numerous State Homes. C. H. H., Canyon, City, Colo .- In order to be pensioned for any disability under the general pension law, it is necessary to show that the disability is of service ori gin, either directly or indirectly through some other disability or service origin. The disabilitles you mention would ance of the second disability. The disa bilities must be such that medical science recognizes a pathological connection tween them.

L. W., Columbus, Wis.—See reply to G W. R., above. The act of March 3, 1901 divorced from the second marriage on her restoration of pension under the law. R. P., Togus, Me.—If a special act of Congress names a certain rate of pension that rate cannot be increased except by Congress itself. This is the rule, whether

that act does not settle necessarily your right to \$30 per month under the general law for total inability to perform any J. B. S., Memphis, Mo .- If an invalid pensioner dies leaving no widow and no child under 16 years of age, no pay-ment of his accrued pension can be made



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nation. Of course, it depends a great deal upon the character of the claim.

L. W., Kincardine, Ontario, Canada.—
It is very doubtful if you can get the
\$12 rate of pension under the act of 1890
allowed back to the date of filing your first
application under the act. Only cases of
extraordinary merit can hope to secure favorable consideration on an application for reissue and rerating under the acts of 1890 and March 6, 1896. C. D. R., San Jacinto, Cal.-The gen-

eral law rate of pension for total deafness of one ear is \$10 per month. The sult your attorney.

C. A. M., Fairfield, Ill.—No general pension bill having special reference to State Militia called out during the Morclaim, the indications are that the proof was insufficient to establish all the disabili vice and line of duty, the widow's income is of no importance in determining pension title. It would not be necessary to appear that the soldier was pensioned under the general law for the fatal disability, if its origin could be proven due to the record as to some of the disabilities and not as to the others; there may be, in the view of the Pension Bureau, no pensionable disability from some of the disabilities as indicated by origin could be proven due to the service.

A widow in receipt of an income in exmedical examination. The disabilities not

The law in force relates only to hernia incurred in the service.

Ind. held its 16th Annual Reunion at Michigan City, Ind., Oct. 14. The local W. R. C. and G. A. R. Post made it very incurred in the service.

G. W. R., Trenton, N. J.—The widow having been married to the soldier before or during his service, and having been pensioned under the general law on account of his death, and her second husband now being deceased, can obtain restoration of the city, on what was known as Jernegan's Hill. From the company the test of the city, on the city of the city, on the city can be company the city of the city. her pension under the act of March 3, 128th went directly to the front where it

sages become clogged by catarrhal deposits, stopping the action of the vibratory bones. Until these deposits are removed a cure is impossible. The inner ear cannot be reached by probing or spraying hence the inability of aurists or physicians to cure. Ear drums are worse than useless. That there is a scientific cure for deafness and catarrh

is demonstrated every day by the use of Actina. The vapor current generated in the Actina passes through the Eustachian tubes into the middle ear, removing the catarrhal obstructions as it passes through the tubes, and loosens up the bones (hammer, anvil and stirrup) in the inner ear, making them respond to the slightest vibration of sound. Actina has never failed to cure ringing noises in the head. We have known people troubled with this distressing symptom for years to be com-pletely cured in only three weeks' use of Actina. Actina also cures asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, weak lungs, colds and headache; all of which are directly or indirectly due to catarrh. Actina is sent on trial postpaid. Write us about your case. We give advice free, and positive proof of cures. A valuable book-Professor Wilson's 100-page Dictionary of Disease, Free. Address New York & London Electric Association, Dept. 61 D, 929 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted, Land Warrants.

I will pay Spot Cash for Land Warrants issued for services in any war, whether they are properly assigned or not. If original warrant has been lost or destroyed, I will procure duplicate for owners. Corre-

S3 a Day Sure and we will show you address the furnish the



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L OST-AT GOLDSBORO, N. C., IN APRIL, 1865.
W. Tannehill, Co. R, 99th O. V. L. Of small value, but highly appreciated by me. E. M. Tannehill, Troy, O.

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ADDRESSES WANTED.

WANTED—In 1868 Congress passed a law giving the Wanted first 300,000 soldiers \$100 additional hounty. The Governor of Ohio appointed one J. C. Wetmore, Ohio state Military Agent to collect the bounty for Ohio soldiers. I want to know where my discharge is, or J. C. Wetmore's whereabouts. John W. Taylor, Box 143, Morristown, Belmont Co., Ohio. THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE AT

Landruk Michigan, shows that James Bertwin le enilsted in Co. I, 1st Mich. Engineers and Mechans at Detroit, on Oct. 21, 1881; discharged at asme planing 9, 1882. Can any one tell Wm. Callihan, Fostorichio, what has become of the above-named soldier. WANTED—The address of the family of George W. Spangler, who was married in August, 1853, to Margaret Ann Pearce, at No. 302 Vine street, Phila-delphia, Pa. Twelve years ago they lived in York, Pa. He was a coachmaker by trade. Israel F. Pearce, Cur-

ran, Ill.; R.R. No. 11. WANTED.—I want every comrade who knew me of Co. I, 131st, and Co. I, 29th Regts. Ill, Vols. to please write me and give P. O. address. Jas. K. P. White, Springerton, Ill.

WANTED-To learn the address of Miss Nell Young, my niece. I have not seen of heard her for over 12 years. Rozelia Young, National Mi tary Home, Kan.

WANTED-Information of the whereabouts of Dolley Brown, who left Allegheny City in 1855. If living, please let me know. George Brown, Legionville, Beaver Co., Pa. WANT to hear from my daughter Florence, who was taken from me in 1888. Her brothers are all living and anxious to see her. W. S. Louk, Michigan Valley, Kan.

ANTHONY B. CARR, LATE OF CASTLETON, N. D., or his heirs, will hear of something to advan-tage by addressing Public Administrator, Quincy, III. WANTED—To bear from any of the old boys of the 11th Ohio Cav., "Indian fighters"; especially Cos. D and I. Your ex-Captain, J. F. Apt. Marton, C.

DR. ZIGG S

THE HINDOO OINTMENT

